THE UNION.

THE TARIFF.

The tariff bill has finally passed the Senate, and it will be a law in the course of a few days. The House will at once concur in the unimportant amendment of the Senate. The bill appears to be based upon the principles advocated for years by the democratic party, at the north as well as south, and, though it may not be perfect in all its details, we believe it will be found to be such a bill as in a state of the course. we believe it will be found to be such a bill as is wanted by the general interests of the country. We to not believe that distress and destruction are to grow out of this bill, as some folks seem to imagine; out that it will prove to reat upon a permanent and quicious basis. If it does not nett revenue enough, supplementary legislation can remedy the defect, as well as other details that shall be found, on a fair real to demand an alteration.

nel as other usual size of the property of the property of the bill has passed, though we could wished that some amendments might have pre-

mum principle of the tariff of 1842 was able feature in it. We like the princi-matter-of-fact, rather than that which

"The minimum principle.—What would the farmer say to the tax-makers, if they should propose to call his land worth \$300 an acre, when its asknowledged real value was only \$100, and tax it according to their false valuation? And so of his stock, horses, oxen, &c., to be taxed upon an assumed valuation which is three times as great as their real value. And yet this is precisely the case with the minimum principle of all the whig tariffs—that of 1842 among the number. Cotton goods, by way of illustration, worth ton cents the yard, are called worth 30 cents, and the duty imposed according to that false valuation. We never hesitate to call it a 'dishonest principle' of taxation; and congratulate the mass of the people that the new bill discards all such contrivances for cheating industry out of the fruits of its toil."

HE FASSAGE OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE—THE FIRMNESS OF THE VICE PRESI-DENT—THE TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE AND THE TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE.

and the certainty of its becoming a law of the land, will cause general rejoicing throughout the country. Wherever man lives by labor, there gladness will cheer his heart, and expressions of joy be uttered from his lips. None but the manufacturing capitalist will give utterance to doleful lamentations about the destruction of the labor and industry of the country. The march of freedom in trade is onward, using now feirs, in matters of trade, it the motter of trade in the motter.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

THE SEWARD WHIGS UPSETTING THE CLAY
FLATFORM—THE TRIBUNE'S ATTACKS ON THE
FOLICY OF THE "GREAT EMBODIMENT"—GREELY vs. CLAY.

These-tribuness of the control of th That the "black tariff of 1842" was dictated by me

were not moulded by any man having just pretensions to the character of a statesman, must be apparent to all who will recur for a moment to the history of the paat few years. Its leading principles are in direct contrariety to the highest authority recognised—or lately recognised—by the whig party itself, as we shall presently show. Now, however, these fortunate pets, have grown so nich by the plundering schemes of their own dictation, that they possess the wealth and the influence to subsidize some of the most powerful intellects in our country, and to bend the whig press, with scarce a solitary exception, to the unqualified advocacy of their delusive and unhallowed system. It may appear uncharitable to assign such unworthy motives and springs of action for the deliberate conduct of a party pretending to so much patriotism, such zeal for the industry of the country, and even claiming an extraordinary regard for the precepts of Him who laid down the golden rule for the guidance of us frail creatures. But we proceed to show a most remarkable change in "whig principles," and then if a more rational cause than we have indicated can be given for that change, we shall not be slow to adopt it.

One of the most decided objections to the present swindling tariff, is, that while it professes to levy a duty of only 30 to 40 per cent., it actually extorts as high as three to four hundred per cent. This is done by means of specific and minimum duties—a cheating device which McKay's bill repudiates, and saubstitutes for them duties proportioned to the actual value of the goods imported. This change is assailed by all the vigor and venom of the subsidized press. To read the whig papers and listen to their orators, one would suppose that without these minimums and specifics, we should all be poverty stricken in a twelvemonth. Let us turn back and see if this

Erom the Philadelphia Public Ledger, July 30.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Many friends of free intercourse and unrestricted trade between nations, are lukewarm in their support of the revenue tariff bill of Mr. Walker, in consequence of the peculiar condition of the country, which is evidently on the verge of another financial crisis, the harassing embarrassment of which has already showed itself in all our principal cities. The principles of the bill have more friends than are just now seen or heard in its favor. Some of the most ultra free-trade men in the country are feasiful that the present low prices of produce, and consequent pecuniary embarrassment among traders will be carried into the next election canvass, and though we now see and know that the revulsion precedes the tariff, that politicians will endeavor, and perhaps successfully, to make it appear as the consequence of its operation, and by success in this effort, retard the firm establishment of a simply revenue tariff policy for ten or twenty years. We are well aware of the unscrupulousness of political hacks, and their presumption upon the forgetfulness of a credulous public, but we have confidence in the intelligence and honesty of the people, and believe that they will determine the matter fairly upon its merits. At all events, that they will not saidle the project with sins of which it is not legitimately the father. If it is to be the law of the land, let it be dispassionately considered and fairly tried, and, if possible, let that stability be attained through it which is so essential to the manufacturing interest. But let not the consequences of an expanded currency suddenly the consequences of an expanded currency suddenly the weak of the land, let it be dispassionately considered and fairly tried, and, if possible, let that stability be attained through it which is so essential to the manufacturing interest. But let not the connequences of an expanded currency suddenly the weak of the country is over-supplied. The south and west cannot sell wha To read the whig papers and listen to their orators, one would suppose that without these minimums and specifics, we should all be poverty stricken in a twelvemonth. Let us turn back and see if this was whig opinion "in the better days of the republic!" We propose to refer to the last great effort of Henry Clay, in the Senate of the United States, March 4, 1842. The object of this "great speech," appeared to be to lay down a "platform" on which the whig party should rally and elect the spokesman president in the ensuing canvass. To effect this, he introduced a series of resolutions, embracing in general terms the whole machinery of the federal government. That he intended to be so undecision is appeared, from a preliminary remark as

od is apparent, from a preliminary remark as "I learn that it is said of these resolutions that

"I learn that it is said of these resolutions that they present only general propositions; and that, instead of this, I should at once have introduced separate bills, and entered into detail, and shown in what manner I propose to accomplish the objects which the resolutions proposed. Let me here say, in reply, that the ancient principles and mode of legislation which has ever prevailed from the foundation of this government, has been to fix first upon the general principles which are to guide us, and then carry out those principles by detailed legislation."

We shall confine ourselves to what Mr. Clay We shall confine ourselves to what Mr. Clay says of the tariff, and the principles upon which it ought to be framed. It will be recollected that this speech was made prior to the enactment of the present tariff. Mr. Clay's fourth resolution asserts.

"That, in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an "and, in the adjustment of a tarill to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the compromise act generally should be adhered to; and that especially a maximum rate of advalorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible."

The first principle of the compromise act he states to be, "that there should be a fixed rate of all relorent duty, and discriminations below it. In the contra Ty, the "discriminations" now run above the ad va-

Daily Amion.

VOLUME II.

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 31, 1846.

"What are the other principles of the sail . First carry that played, suit he in three of all size. For carry, the static played, suit he in three of all size. For carry, the static played, suit he in three of all size. For carry, the static played, suit he in three of all size. For carry, the static played and the static played

The speech from which these extracts are taken was published at the time by the universal whig press, and may also be found in Greeley & McElrath's "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," which, during the canvass of 1844, formed a whig textbook, and hence the sentiments of these extracts may be regarded as having at the time received the deliberate sanction of that ever-changing party.

And now for a few extracts to prove that the Seward abolition whigs wish to upset the "Clay platform," and substitute for it one more to the liking of the monopolists, manufacturers, and their subservient allies. We quote from the Tribune as their organ-in-chief. A few extracts will suffice; but, if necessary, we could fill columns from that and other whig papers, to the same import:

"The fact is, that the present tariff sest made spe-

"The fact is, that the present tariff was made spe-ific just so far as if could be; where it could not, ad salorsms were necessarily resorted to. McKay's bill abolishes every specific duty. That is the differ-

gently. Those who want goods assessed honestly and equally, choose specific duties; those shoh hold the ees sion of tariffs meritorious, and know it to be profitable clamor for ad valorems, under which the foreigner pays less than the American, the slippery customes invariably less than the upright, responsible citizen.

Erom the Philadelphia Public Ledger, July 30 THE MONEY MARKET.

this is reversed by General McKay's bill."

Here we have what Mr. Clay denominates "vague notions," which he says "arise from the sent of a right understanding of the subject." Mr. Clay says, "with ad valorem duties the revenue will be subjected to fewer frauds than the injustice and frauds incident to specific duties." But Mr. Groeley talks about "the inevitable and illimitable frauds of ad valorem duties." Now which is right, Clay or Greeley? Which has had the most experience, the learned that the artillery battalion, accompanies oy Col. Kearney, was on the way, and would probably soon come up with us. The next day the "Rangers," reached a small stream known as "110 mile creek," at which point they encamped and were joined by Col. Kearney and the artillery battalion, So far we have heard nothing of the state of afforthem to be bround ay before yesterday. Yesterday we all marched the properties of the state of afforthem to be brounded by the properties of the state of the state of afforthem to be brounded by the properties of the state "As to the changes from specific to ad valorem duties, we have nearly all the American importers of goods remonstrating against it. The silk importers of this city speak from knowledge, and very constitution." day before yesterday. Yesterday we all marched together, and found numerous streams, from which our animals took large and refreshing draughts. In the evening, we encamped on a creek about twenty-five miles from Council Grove; and a march of twenty miles to-day has brought us within five miles of that point. I have been thus particular in order that the citizens of St. Louis may know exactly where the artillery battalion and Captain Hudson's Rangers now are. To-morrow we will, of course, continue our march, and make another twenty miles if possible—which is the usual day's march.

We have not had a serious accident, or a death in our company, nor, I believe, in any of the others, since we left. I do not think that the labor of serving in our company is so severe as in the artillery. We have an advantage over them in one respect, as we can ride out on the grass, while they, with their "big guns," are obliged to keep the road, which is now very dusty.

Captain Weightman, who had been detained at Captain Weightman, who had been detained at condition of the horses, many of which had given

Clay's whole tariff argument was a "clamor for ad valorems." He declared with great emphasis in closing, "I am willing, I repeat, to adhere to this great principle." Hence, according to Mr. Greeley, he "holds the evasion of tariffs to be meritorious;" the "great embodiment," by an irresistible inference, is charged with not wanting "goods assessed honestly and equally;" with favoring the "foreign and slippery customers," to the disparagement of "the upright and responsible citizen," and so on.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger, July 30.

ow very dusty. Captain Weightman, who had been detained at

Captain Weightman, who had been detained at Fort Leavenworth by indisposition, overtook us on the road to-day, accompanied by Lieutenant Simpson. He informs me that he feels much better than when he left the fort, having been "mending" every day. Major Clark is not up yet, but is understood to be on the way.

Colonel Kearney's staff, so far as I know it, is composed as follows: Medical director for the expedition, Dr. De Camp; quartermaster, Major Swords; assistant quartermaster, Captain Makisaack; commissary, Lieutenant Greer; assistant adjutant general, Captain Turner; adjutant 1st regiment United States dragoons, Lieutenant Johnson. I observed in one of your papers, before we left that fort, a statement that Dr. Penn, of Saline county, had been appointed by the colonel "medical director." That was an error. Dr. Penn was employed, under special contract, to act as surgeon for the regiment under Colonel Doniphan—outhing more. Dr. De Camp is the medical director, being the oldest army surgeon in this dep-rtnent, It is but justice to Dr. De Camp to make this correction, as his friends have no doubt been much surprised, if not misled, by your statement.

The number of men now here in our three St. Louis companies, together with some regular soldiers, recruits, and army officers, going out to join!

The number of men now here in our three St. Louis companies, together with some regular soldiers, recruits, and army officers, going out to join their companies, must be something over 490. The train makes quite a warlike appearance, as the artillery moves over the prairie. So many horsemen seem to be more numerous than they really are.

Capt. Angrey's company of infantry, from Cole county, have their camp with us to-night. As soon as they overtake Murphy's company from Weston, they wish, if the Colonel will so order, to hold an election for major. I believe the exptains are both candidates.

All the companies of volunteers under the first requisition are now on the way. The "Army of the West" numbers at present on the prairies, nearly as follows:

Three companies of United States dragoons,

Three companies of United States dragoons, (with recruits)
Captain Hudson's company of volunteers,
"Lacleds Rangers," of St. Louis, serving with the United States dragoons
Major Clark's flying artillery battalion, composed of Captain Fischer's and Captain Weightman's companies, of St. Louis
Eight companies of volunteer dragoons, from Missouri, under Col. Doniphan
Two companies of volunteer infantry, under Captains Angney and Murphy, from Missouri side and the selling all on the other; an exchange of commodities is the only substantial basis of successful trade. It can be very readily shown that the tariff of 1842 has tended to lessen exports; and the expenses of the war have compelled the banks to limit their accommodations and to narrow the currency. Thus, agricultural produce has been dammed up in depot at every accessible point, and while the banks, by cutting off accommodations, force holders to sell, the appreciation of the currency, through the reduction of the smount, lessens the money price. Hence distress and loss to the produce men, the day-laborer, the merchant, and manufacturer all suffer. But all this happens before the new tariff of Secretary Walker goes into

is also reported that our destination is the Pacific occan; but this can hardly be possible—we want to take New Mexico first.

We have no news from Captain Moore, and do not know whether he overtook that Mexican ammunition or not. Col. Doniphan's volunteer regiment is now all ahead; and will report to Capt. Moore, U. S. dragoons, or wait for Col. Kearney, if we do not overtake him. Some of the companies which started first must be nearly at the Arkansas by this time.

Night before last Capt. McKissach, assistant quartermaster, brought us some packages and two or three letters. One of the packages and two or three letters. One of the packages contained newspapers from St. Louis and other places, which I need not say were welcome. Those who sent them had our heartiest thanks.

This road—the Santa Fe trace—has been so often described that remarks upon it would be superfluous. It is evident to me, thus far, that a man who knows the road well, can easily travel to this point without suffering for water, though he will not always find it of the choicest quality. It is difficult, sometimes, to find wood at some of the camping the proper way, when going to such

prairie, we find it a great convenience to the road, and keeps us clear of the dust.

It is reported in camp to-day that Major Clark brought along Col. Kearney's promotion as brigatic correct, though such a promotion has been expected by others than the colonel for some time. It is also reported that our destination is the Pacific ocean; but this can hardly be possible—we want to take New Mexico first.

We have no news from Captain

Thus is offered to the Mormon people now—this year—an opportunity of sending a portion of their young and indigent men to the ultimate destination of their whole people, and entirely at the expense of the United States; and this advanced party can thus pave the way and look out the land for their brethren to come after them.

The pay of a private volunteer is seven dollars per month; and the allowance for clothing is the cont price of clothing of a regular soldier.

Those of the Mormons who are desirous of serving their country on the conditions here enumerated, are requested to meet me at their ratherizat canr, at the Council Bluffs, whither I am now going to consult with their principal men, and to receive and organize the force contemplated to be raised. I will receive all healthy able men of from 18 to 45 years of age.

J. ALLEN, Capt. 1st Dragoons.

J. ALLEN, Capt. 1st Dragoons. CAMP OF THE MORMONS AT MOUNT PINGAN, June 26, 1846.

ARKANSAS REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS ment has reached the rendezvous at Washington, and officers have been elected. Archicald Yell, member of Congress, was chosen colonel; John S. Roane, lieutenant colonel; Dr. Soland Borland, major, and — Meagers, adjutant. The Arkansas Democrat says:

FROM THE GULF SQUADRON. Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. U. S. Shir Potomac, July 13, 1846.

The Princeton sails to-morrow for Pensacola, and hasten to give you a eketch of the first skirmish have ever witnessed.

Corresponding of the content the province of New Joseph Content of

was frequently mixed with that of an exploded shell, and I have no doubt several of them were killed. We succeeded in getting about 15,000 gal-lons of water, which fills up for the present, and, on the morning of the 10th we got underway, and re-turned to our anchorage off Green island.

NUMBER 78.

The temperance question then

The temperance question there, as with us, is an exciting topic, as is also the question of a currency, and the habits and feelings of the people are altogether eminently American. Governor Abernethy was formerly of New York. His message would do honor to any of the governors of the States. It contains recommendations in relation to the routes, &c. for emigrants, worthy the consideration of our national Congress. Peter H. Burnett, of Missouri, one of the oldest settlers, has been appointed circuit judge. John E. Long, secretary of the Territory, was formerly of Kentucky: THE FIRST ADDRESS OF THEFFIRST PRESIDENT

THE FIRST ADDRESS OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT
OF OREGON.

We find in the Montreal Herald, late advices from Oregon, with the address of Mr. Abernethy, the governor of the Territory, to the legislature. This is the first message of the first executive of that country, and is an interesting document. The most exciting question of internal policy in the new settlement appears to be, whether the State should, or should not, prohibit the manufacture and use of a radent spirits. The present state of the law appears to be founded on that truly republican doctrine, that the individual must submit his personal liberty to the will of the majority having declared that the individual has no right to judge what he shall cat and drink, has attempted to suppress the manufacture of ardent spirits by penal enactment.

THE MESSAGE.

discharging his debt; it will throw all the trouble of getting it to market on the receiver; this should not be; the trouble should devolve on the one who, by delivering his produce, is relieved from his liability. Oragon city is at present the business place, and for the convenience of all parties, would, in my opinion, be the best depot for the country.

Other articles and other places of deposite can be agreed upon between parties who are transacting business together. Our business is to provide for a man, who, being in debt to another, is pressed for silver, and informed that nothing else will answer in payment; we must in some way provide to re-

ains from Fort Boisy, or thereabout, to the upper settlements in the Willamette, to take charge of a party, whose duty it shall be to examine the route, mark it out, and report to a committee appointed by you. All the particulars of the route shot I be carefully noted down, particularly the distance be-tween camps where water can be procured, and the quality of the water, together with the quantity of grass land that may be in the route; whether there are any sandy deserts to cross that would be diffi-cult for cattle to pass over, for wast of water and proper food.

cult for cattle to pass over, for wast of water and proper food.

The other plan is to complete the road that has been commenced by Mr. Barlow and others, south of Mount Hood. Either of these plans will require funds, and I would recommend that a committee be appointed by you, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the feasibility of either of the plans, and to obtain subscriptions from the actilers of the colony to carry the one fixed upon into operation; the amount required I have no doubt can easily be russed.

I have made the following appointments during the recess of the legislature W. H. Wilson, first judge for the district of Champoic, in place of E. Parish, who refused to accept the appointment. Also, Robert Moore, judge for the Twalaty district, in place of H. Higgings, resigned. There is a vavancy in the Clatsop district, occasioned by the refusal of R. Shortess to accept the office of judge for that district; as there was no court to be held in that district previous to the meeting of the legislature, I have left the office to be filled by you.

I received a letter from Jessa Applegate, resigning his seat in your body as representative from the Yam Hill district; that district will, therefore, not be fully represented, as the notice was not received in time to order an abstract.

tam tain district, that district will, therefore, not be fully represented, as the notice was not received in time to order an election.

I am happy to say that the emigrants who have come in this year appear well pleased with the regulations we have entered into for our government and mutual protection, and express themselves as willing to be found on the side of law and order. We consider them a valuable acquisition to our fully colory.

to be found on the side of law and order. We consider them a valuable acquisition to our little colony, and find that we are already one people.

I cannot close without uniting with you in expressions of gratitude to that Being who has so graciously protected our infant colony; preserved us from war with the savages that surround us, and from internal commotions; and, enjoying all the blessings that health can bestow, we may truly say that we are a favored people, and I trust that we may continue to merit the Divine favor by acknowledging our dependence on Him, and endeavoring to keep His law in view while making laws for our own government.

OREGON CITY, 2d Occember, 1845. From the St. Louis Republican, July 22.

SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

Late yesterday evening the steamer Radnor arrived from Fort Leavenworth. We learn from Capt. Luke, that report respecting Capt. Moore's command was circulating at the fort and other points, but subsequent information had satisfied every one that it was unfounded.

A teamster had returned to the fort from Col. Kearney's command, and brought in with him several letters. The advance of the volunteers had reached some ninety miles beyond Council Grove. Col. Kearney, with his staff, was one day's travel from Council Grove, and would, in a few days, be with the advance party. The whole expedition were progressing as rapidly as the extreme hot weather on the plains would admit. Considerable difficulty is experienced 'in getting the bagage and subsistence along. A number of the teams had given out owing to the excessive hot weather, and several of the ox teams had been lamed and otherwise injured in the drive.

The infantry part of Col. Kearney's command were behind him some distance, and quite worn down by the travel. But as this was a consequence anticipated, it was believed that in a few days, when the men had become more familiar with the duty and the cill then would travel feet and the with more

acticipated, it was believed that in a tew days, when the men had become more familiar with the duty and the toil, they would travel faster and with more case than the mounted men.

Up to the time of our latest information, there had been no case of serious sickness with any of the volunteers.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
FLORIDA.

The democratic convention at Suwannee has nominated William A. Kain as the candidate for Congress. William H. Brockenbrough, of Leon, and Chandler C. Yonge, of Jackson, were put in nomination. There was no election on the first ballot, the vote standing—Yonge 32, Brockenbrough 23.

Mr. Y.'s name was then withdrawn, and the name of J. H. Bronson, of St. Johns, was presented. The second ballot stood—Brockenbrough 25, Bronson 30. After eight unsuccessful ballotings, the names of Brockenbrough and Bronson were withdrawn, and then William A. Kain, of Apalachicola, was unanimously nominated. He seems to have been taken up as the compromise candidate, and will doubtless receive the whole democratic vote, and be elected.

Mr. Brockenbrough has represented Florida with great efficiency and distinction. Some time since, we made extracts from his circular, in which he warmly supported the convention, and magnanimously volunteered to sustain its choice. He is too good a republican not to be among the most devoted supporters of Mr. Kain, whose election will place Florida on an impregnable democratic basis.

Of the nominee, the Tallahassee Floridian says:

much inconvenience to both parties. Wheat, in my opinion, should be the only article used in this country as a legal tender, in addition to gold and silver. It is at present the staple article of our country—can be produced by all the settlers in abundance, can be readily disposed of by the merchant and others, and is not a perishable article.

The next question is, where shall the article or articles, made a legal tender, be delivered? If the debtor is allowed the privilege of delivering wheat at any point on the navigable rivers, and thereby discharging his debt; it will throw all the trouble of setting it to market on the receiver: this should not settled to market on the receiver: this should not settled to the state and the state, to give him their cheerful and active support. Although him their cheerful and active support. Although not our first choice, he is our choice now, and we will use every influence in our power to have him elected. There are no prejudices against him; he is not beset by any sectional objections; and no demorat can have any excuse for refusing to aid in his success. He comes before the people under favorable circumstances. His services in the State Senate last winter won for him much commendation, and his popularity everywhere insures him an easy victory."